

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

### LESSON XI, THIRD QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, SEPT. 13.

Text of the Lesson, 11 Sam. xlii, 40-51.  
Memory Verses, 47-50—Golden Text, 11 Sam. xlii, 2—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

40. "For thou hast grided me with strength to battle. Then that rose up against me hast thou subdued under me." The whole of this chapter is repeated in the book of Psalms as number 18, the Holy Spirit thus calling special attention to this portion of his writings through David. In chapter xlii, 1-3, it is written that whatever the sweet psalmist of Israel spoke it was the Spirit of the Lord speaking by him. It is well for us when we recognize the whole Bible as written by the Spirit of God for our benefit. Verse 1 of this chapter says that David spoke these words unto the Lord when delivered from Saul and all his enemies. In this first verse of our lesson and throughout the psalm he acknowledges that God had done everything for him.

41. "Thou hast also given me the necks of mine enemies, that I might destroy them that hate me." There are many things in the Psalms which the church cannot appropriate or apply to itself. It is not for us to have the necks of our enemies or destroy those that hate us. These things are peculiar to Israel and to the King of Israel, the Son of David, when he shall come in His glory to destroy Israel's enemies and establish the kingdom. Our mission as members of the body of Christ is to suffer meekly even for well doing; to be cast out, hated and killed for His sake, and yet to take it all patiently.

42. "Thou lookedst, but there was none to save, even, unto the Lord, but He answered them not." As it is written in Mic. iii, 4, "Then shall they cry unto the Lord, but He will not hear them, as they have behaved themselves ill in their doings." And in Prov. i, 28, "Then shall they call upon Me, but I will not answer; they shall seek Me early, but they shall not find Me." Those who seek simply from fear and only because they dread His judgments may not expect to be saved. But see the contrast in Jer. x, 10.

43. "Then did I laugh at them as small as the dust of the earth." See a similar figure in II Kings xlii, 7, and Mic. vii, 10. To be thoroughly subdued is very humiliating, but everything or person that is exalted against God must be brought low (Isa. ii, 17). To be cheerfully subject and willing to be subdued for God's glory is very blessed, and it is the privilege of every believer to be as clay in the hands of the potter for God's glory and for our highest good (Isa. xlii, 9).

44. "Thou hast also delivered me from the strivings of my people." Some of these strivings are included in the long wars between the houses of Saul and David and the later strifes throughout all the tribes of Israel (chapters ii, 1; xix, 9). Trouble from enemies without is bad enough, but trouble within a nation or church or family is much worse. Yet from all He is able to deliver. When he speaks of being head of the nations and a people whom he knows not serving him, we think of the sure mercies of David (Isa. lv, 3-5).

45. "Strangers shall submit themselves unto me. As soon as they hear they shall be obedient unto me." This also makes us think of Messiah's reign when "they that dwell in the wilderness shall bow before him, and his enemies shall lick the dust" (Ps. xlii, 9). Sons of strangers shall build up Zion's walls, and their kings shall minister unto Israel (Isa. lx, 10). The word "submit" is in the margin rendered "be or yield feigned obedience." It is the same in Ps. lxxvi, 3, and margin, and points to those who in the millennial reign of Christ will only be nominally subject and will follow the devil when he is loosed from the pit (Rev. xii, 7-10).

46. "Strangers shall fade away, and they shall be afraid out of their close places." They shall move out of their holes like worms of the earth. They shall be afraid of the Lord our God and shall fear because of those (Mic. vii, 17). It shall be a firm rule, as with a rod of iron, and those who have evil in their hearts shall fear to do it because of the swift judgments that shall be sent on evildoers. The awful judgments of the tribulation period shall not soon be forgotten.

47. "The Lord liveth, and blessed be my rock, and exalted be the God of the rock of my salvation." In the Lord Jehovah is the Rock of Ages, strength (Isa. xlvii, 4, margin). He is the God of truth, the living God, the King of glory. At His wrath the earth shall tremble, and the nations shall not be able to abide His indignation (Jer. x, 10, margin).

48. "It is God that avengeth me and that bringeth down the people under me." It was one of the blessed habits of David's life to see and acknowledge God in everything. When he had Saul in his power and might easily have slain him, he preferred to leave him to God. When Absalom drove him from his throne, he said, seeing God's hand in it, "Let Him do to me as seemeth good unto Him." When Shimei cursed and stoned him, instead of letting Abishai kill him, he said that if the Lord wanted him to endure this he would not even ask why (I Sam. xxvi, 10; II Sam. xix, 26; xvi, 10).

49. "Thou hast also lifted me up on high above them that rose up against me. Thou hast delivered me from the violent man." In the morning of the resurrection the morning without clouds (chapter xlii, 4), the morning when God shall help Israel (Ps. xlii, 5, margin), when the upright shall have dominion over the wicked (Ps. xlii, 14), when our Lord shall come in His glory and by the brightness of His coming destroy that wicked one, the man of sin (II Thess. ii, 3, 4), then shall we see the complete fulfillment of these things of which David sang and of which he in his own experience had remarkable but only partial fulfillment.

50. "Therefore I will give thanks unto thee, O Lord, among the heathen, and I will sing praises unto Thy name." God's purpose with Israel in the past and in the future is the same, and that is to make Himself such a name through them in the eyes of all nations that all nations may turn to and submit to the one living and true God for their good (Josh. i, 14; II Sam. vii, 23, 24; Ezek. xxxvii, 27, 28; Rom. x, 12, 13).

51. "He is the tower of salvation for his king and sheweth mercy to His anointed, unto David and to his seed forevermore." While David was his anointed, he was a type of the Messiah, Son of David, in whom all the promises will surely be fulfilled. The New Testament begins and ends with the Son of David (Math. i, 1; Rev. xlii, 16), for it begins and ends with Israel and the kingdom of God on earth. The sure and everlasting covenant of God was David's covenant in his dying hour (chapter xlii, 5). There is nothing so sure as the promises of God.

## THE IRISH PASTOR.

He is the "Soggarth Aroon" of the Poor and Needy.

There is perhaps no better pastor in the world from the spiritual point of view. The Irish people regard him with mingled feelings of awe and reverence and love. A good deal of this regard is no doubt inspired by superstition—by a dread of the supernatural powers supposed to be possessed by "God's anointed;" but, apart from that Father Pat has secured for himself the warmest corner in the hearts of his flock by his excellent qualities as a spiritual pastor, as a friend when the soul is in need, as a comforter in sickness, distress and misfortune. Many of the priests may lack social grace and culture, but they are eminently fitted for the spiritual duties which, as pastors, they have to discharge. Fine gentlemen not needed for the hard and repellent services—as they appear to secular eyes—of the Catholic church in Ireland.

Father Pat's single minded devotion to the duties of his office, and his keen interest in the spiritual needs of his flock, give him a surer title to the respect and reverence of the people than culture and learning. Besides, he is brought into intimate relations with the people all through life, but especially at its most momentous and solemn occasions. "Soggarth aroon" is the people's term of endearment for Father Pat, and one of the most popular of the peasants songs asks:

Who in the winter's night,  
Soggarth aroon,  
When the cold blast did bite,  
Soggarth aroon,  
Came to my cabin door,  
And on my earthen floor  
Knelt by me, sick and poor,  
Soggarth aroon?

Regarding them as a body, the priests are indeed a very simple minded, unworldly and warm hearted body of men, without craft or guile—though, according to their enemies, who know them not, these are their distinctive qualities—and they pass through their narrow, colorless and self sacrificing lives cheerfully and gladly, seeking no rewards, so far as this world is concerned, but the esteem and love of their flocks.—Contemporary Review.

## A QUEER RUSSIAN GAME.

It Involves a Plunge Into Matrimony or a Heavy Forfeit.

In some parts of Russia a queer game is still played at Christmas time which has much to do with the future life of the participants. Some prominent person in the village announces that the annual merry-making will be held at his house. On the appointed day the young men and women hasten to his house.

There are songs and games and dances, but they are simply a prelude to the more important business of the day. When the time comes, the hostess leads all the girls into one room, where they seat themselves on the benches. Laughing and chattering they are each promptly muffled in winding sheets by the hostess. The head and hair and form are securely covered, and when she is done the girls resemble paposes.

The young men draw lots, and one by one they enter the room where the muffled girls sit. Helpless so far as sight or touch goes, the puzzled lover tries to locate his favorite. Maybe she would help him if her eyes were not hidden, but she is as helpless as he. Finally he chooses one, and then he may unveil her. This is the critical moment, and the disappointment or rapture will be the result of seeing her face.

It is the law of custom that the man shall marry the girl he has picked out, and if either backs out a heavy forfeit must be paid. It is said that this matrimonial lottery is productive of many happy marriages.—Moscow Correspondent.

## The Inspired Camp Cook.

Outing tells about camp cookery, including the cook. The genuine camp cook is an artist in his way. The musician makes men hear things entrancing, and the painter brings tears to the eyes if inspired. The camp cook genius, by the way in which he does his work, makes men hungry.

"The camp cook," says the writer, "should take pride in the artistic handling of his utensils, particularly in the ability to keep half a dozen things going at once. He must keep already cooked things hot, and cook the uncooked things meantime. To do this he has got to understand the kinds of fire to have, whether large or small blaze, hot ashes or red-hot embers. He should also know how to get the most work at the least expenditure of labor from his comrades. Something many cooks are lacking in is the way to keep camp dishes clean for cooking. An unwashed apple saucerpan will serve to fry trout in and give them a pleasant taste, but an unwashed fish spider will scarcely serve to cook apple sauce in. In other words, the cook should know when and what to wash."

## Professional Pains.

"Is there any particular nervous complaint connected with your profession?" asked the cheerful idiot of the rifleman. "There is the tennis arm, the bicycle face and the baseball arm, and I thought there might be something of the sort among you gunners."

"No," said the rifleman; "nothing of the sort."

"It is very queer," said the cheerful idiot thoughtfully. "I didn't suppose you could hit the target without taking sharpshooting pains."—Indianapolis Journal.

## Sufficient Proof.

"We have been married only a year, Lizzie, yet you no longer dress to please me!" "That is because you no longer love me, Harold."

"Prove it!"

"Love is blind."—Detroit Free Press.

There are many so credulous of evil that they will receive suspicious and impressions against persons whom they don't know from a person whom they do know—an authority good for nothing.—Hare.

## THE MOST DANGEROUS WOMAN

To Society Is She Who Is Married and Indifferent to Domestic Ties.

"It is unfortunate that we have in this life of ours, which seems so full to some of us, so many women who can find nothing for their hands to do," writes Edward W. Bok in Ladies' Home Journal, discussing "Women and Card Parties." "I do not mean by this those whom we call the wealthy and the leisure classes. The greatest dangers to our womanhood do not arise from these classes. The woman most dangerous to modern society is she who is married and yet is indifferent to domestic ties, who lives in boarding house or hotel, and who is constantly on the lookout for something to occupy her attention. And a woman in this condition generally finds the very thing she shouldn't. Instead of filling up her life with something worthy of her womanhood, she drags it out through a succession of such enjoyments as these 'progressive card parties.'"

"As she cannot play alone she seeks company, and, unfortunately, it is never difficult for a woman of this sort to find companions of her own kind. She is one of the types of women who have made these card parties what they are today among women. The well bred woman; the woman of intelligence who can see their relative fitness of things; the woman who believes that God gave her something to do in this world; the woman with nice perceptions; the woman who is wholesome in every sense; the woman whom it is good for another woman to know, who says something of value when she speaks, who lifts herself mentally and spiritually above others, whom mothers like their daughters to know and their sons to talk with—believe me, my friend, when I say all this, and I say it in kindness—such women do not play cards during the daytime; they leave that sort of thing to others. They find something else to do—something worthier of them, something better, more elevating, more enlightening and better fitted to qualify them for their positions in their homes and their duties toward their husbands and children."

## BEASTS THAT GET SEASICK.

Lions Become Unkindlike, Monkeys Ape Humanity, and Dogs Are Woeful.

Human beings are not the only ones who suffer from seasickness by any means. One hears a good deal about the pangs that have filled men and women with woe, but little is said of the menageries brought to America every year, or carried hither and yon in wretched boats.

Lions and tigers may be majestic when they have unwavering earth or rock against their paws, but a seasick cat of these tribes is as forlorn as any man ever was and doesn't look a bit more kingly than a wet rabbit. Even its roars and growls have a weeping sound in them, quite in keeping with the general appearance of the beast.

A monkey is as pitiful an object when it is seasick as any other beast so stricken, and its forlorn facial expression is so human like and the way it claps its paws across its stomach is so natural that the man who is not seasick necessarily sees something to laugh at in the misery of the creature. Not so with the seasick man. If he sees a seasick monkey he is sure to swear furiously, thinking the poor thing is mocking him.

It takes a dog to be woeful at sea. It is a way of doubling all up, with its tail between its legs and head hanging down that shows deep seated pain. To free itself the dog goes through all sorts of contortions. It will stretch out on the deck, groan and squeal, sometimes rising on its haunches and lifting its head, howl long and miserably, as some dogs do at the sound of music.—New York Sun.

## Cape Colonists as Uitlanders.

In the Cape Colony itself there are many grades of society among the Dutch and French themselves. The older, wealthier and more aristocratic families who live around Cape Town and the vicinity are removed by a whole world of education and ideas from the uncouth corn beer of the Malmesbury district or the tobacco grower of George or Oudtshoorn.

To say that, for the sake of sentiment, a Paarl vigneron or a Karroo sheep farmer will shoulder his rifle and leave his flocks and herds to fight for the Transvaal, thereby imperiling his all in the chances of war, is to exaggerate and distort the race question in South Africa. Indeed, it may surprise us to learn that among Jameson's troops there were several men bearing old Dutch and French colonial names. The Transvaal government has no great love for the brethren of the Cape Colony and classes them as "uitlanders."—Blackwood's Magazine.

## Motions in Writing.

It is a known fact that a rapid writer writes 30 words per minute. It has been estimated that in doing so he must draw his pen through the space of a rod every 60 seconds. He makes an average of 16 curves of the pen for every word written. Writing 30 words per minute he makes 8 pen curves each second or 28,800 per hour. If he works only five hours a day he must daily give his pen 144,000 twists and flourishes, and if he put in 300 days a year he makes not less than 43,200,000 curves and turns of the pen in that time.—St. Louis Republic.

## Two Eventful Occasions.

The bridal veil of a Japanese young lady is subsequently used as her shroud. Just after the marriage it is carefully put away and reserved until death makes its use again necessary.

The early Norman kings, besides being kings of England, were also dukes of Normandy, and some of them seemed to think more of their continental than of their English possessions.

The stork has been known to perish in the flames of a burning house rather than to desert her young.

## "HOW DO YOU DO?"

The French Lady Thought It a Question to Be Answered.

An American lady who spent some time in Paris says that she had a friend there, a French lady, who wished to learn a little English, and did so. Among her acquisitions in the language was the expression, "How do you do?" to which she was careful to learn the proper response.

One day the American lady met her French friend on the street. The American lady said, "How do you do?" with a smile, and passed on. She did not stop to notice that she had left the French lady standing on the street in astonishment.

Soon afterward she called on her friend, and was received very coldly by the French lady. As she did not know of any reason why the lady should be offended with her, she pressed her to tell what was the matter.

"Have I done anything to grieve you?" she asked.

"Anything to grieve me!" answered the French lady. "You meet me on the street, you ask me how I am, you do not wait to find out how I am, you pass on, and then you ask me whether you have done anything to grieve me!"

Then the American explained that it is not customary for Americans to wait for an answer to their inquiry, "How do you do?" that they commonly utter the words and pass on, or if they stop to speak, at once begin to talk of other matters.

The French lady could hardly express her astonishment. "The Americans do many very, very strange things," she said, "but this is the strangest of all!"

The French, when they are of the degree of acquaintance that justifies inquiry as to the health of another, stop and hear all about it, and all about the health of the respective families. When all this information has been exchanged, the two persons part with many adieux and elaborate good wishes for each other's continued health and happiness.

The Italians frequently embrace one another in public places and shake hands several times and commit one another in parting to the care of God. The Americans and the English are the only people that question each other as to their health without stopping to find out anything about it.—Youth's Companion.

## Yankee Doodle Down to Date.

When peace and plenty filled our land,  
We kept our pockets mended,  
But since we followed free trade's band  
They're empty and neglected.

## HEPRAITS.

Loom and anvil, forge and plow  
Idle are rusty,  
This is how it happens now  
Dinner pails are empty.

Our rent was paid, our clothes were good,  
We worked free from toil and care;  
We're now in debt and lacking food,  
Sufficient for our children.

To sum it up, we prospered when  
The elephant was monarch,  
But since the donkey has been in  
Depression has been chronic.

—E. W.

## Raw Beef.

Raw beef proves of great benefit to persons of frail constitution. It is chopped fine, seasoned with salt and heated by placing in a dish of hot water. It assimilates rapidly and affords the best nourishment.

Young doves and pigeons are fed with a sort of pap secreted by the parent bird. It is necessary to the existence of the squabs. They die without it.

Many books require no thought from those who read them, and for a simple reason—they make no such demand upon those who wrote them.—Colton.

## Over Thirty Years Without Sickness.

Mr. H. WETSTEIN, a well-known, enterprising citizen of Byron, Ill., writes: "Before I paid much attention to regulating the bowels, I hardly knew a well day; but since I learned the evil results of constipation, and the efficacy of

**AYER'S**  
Pills, I have not had one day's sickness for over thirty years—not one attack that did not readily yield to this remedy. My wife had been, previous to our marriage, an invalid for years. She had a prejudice against cathartics, but as soon as she began to use Ayer's Pills her health was restored."

**AYER'S**  
Cathartic Pills  
Medal and Diploma at World's Fair.  
To Restore Strength, take Ayer's Sarsaparilla

## Weakness of Men

Quickly, Thoroughly, Forever Cured by a new perfected scientific method that cannot fail unless the case is beyond human aid. You feel improved the first day, feel a benefit every day, soon know yourself a strong man in body, mind and heart. Drains and losses ended. Every obstacle to a happy married life removed. Nerve force, will, energy, when failing or lost, are restored by this treatment. All weak portions of the body enlarged and strengthened. Write for our book, with explanations and proofs. Sent sealed, free. Over 2,000 references.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., 66 NIAOGARA ST., BUFFALO, N. Y.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

**CHANCERY SALE.**—In pursuance and by virtue of a decree of the circuit court for the county of Van Buren, in the state of Michigan, made and dated on the 11th day of November, A. D. 1896, in a certain cause therein pending under the name of *Hannah Van Anken vs. complainant and Arthur L. Anderson, Jennie Anderson, Lyman A. Fossell, Melville Fossell, Edwin H. Luce and Florence Luce* are defendants:

Notice is hereby given that I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house, in the village of Paw Paw, county of Van Buren, state of Michigan, said court house being the place for holding the circuit court for said county, on the 15th day of August, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, all, or so much thereof as may be necessary to raise the amount due to the complainant for principal, interest and costs in this cause, of that certain piece or parcel of land situate and being in the township of Columbus, range 14 west, and section 24, in town one (1) north, range fifteen (15) west, containing forty acres of land, more or less.

Dated, Paw Paw, Mich., June 27th, 1896.  
GRAN W. ROWLAND,  
Circuit Court Commissioner in and for Van Buren County, Michigan. (587066)  
Trites & McKenry, Complainant's Solicitor.

## PROBATE ORDER FOR HEARING FINAL ACCOUNT.

County of Van Buren—ss. Probate Court for said county of Van Buren—do hereby order that a hearing be had on the petition of the estate of James M. Gray, deceased, at a session of the probate court for the county of Van Buren, to be held at the probate office in the village of Paw Paw, on Monday, the 25th day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

Present, Hon. Benjamin F. Heckert, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of James M. Gray, deceased, executor of said estate, come into court and represent that they are now prepared to render their final account, and that they desire to be discharged from their duties as executors, and file the same.

Thereupon it is ordered, That Monday, the 25th day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing such account, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be held at the probate office, in the village of Paw Paw, and show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed.

And it is further ordered, That said executors give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said account, and the hearing thereon, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the True Northernmer, a newspaper printed and published in said county of Van Buren, for three successive weeks at least previous to the day of hearing.

5874061 BENJ. F. HECKERT, Judge of Probate.

## MORTGAGE SALE.

Whereas, default having been made in the conditions of a certain indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 14th day of March, A. D. 1895, executed by Oranida Cooper of said county of Van Buren, Michigan, in favor of the said David Conkling, to D. M. Osborne & Company of Auburn, New York, by an instrument in writing, which said assignment of mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of said county of Van Buren, Michigan, on the 25th day of July, A. D. 1896, in liber 38 of mortgages on page 42, and whereas there is now due and unpaid on said mortgage the whole of the principal sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars and fifty cents (\$125.50), and the costs of this proceeding to be added thereto, including an attorney fee of fifteen dollars; and no suit or proceeding at law or in equity having been had to recover the amount so claimed to be due, or any part thereof. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that, by virtue of the power contained in said mortgage, and in the statutes in such case made and provided, we shall, on Thursday, the 22nd day of October, A. D. 1896, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the court house in the village of Paw Paw, Michigan, that being the place for holding the circuit court for said county of Van Buren, sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, and the legal costs of this proceeding and sale, including the attorney fee aforesaid.

The premises to be so sold are known and described as follows: All that certain lot or parcel of land situate in the village of Hartford, in the county of Van Buren and state of Michigan, and described as follows: Lot number five (5) of Martha Bridge's addition to the said village of Hartford, according to the recorded plat thereof.

Dated July 25, 1896.  
D. M. OSBORNE & COMPANY,  
Assignees of Mortgage.  
HECKERT & CHANDLER, Att'ys for Assignees.

## PROBATE ORDER.

County of Van Buren—ss. Probate Court for said county of Van Buren, do hereby order that a hearing be had on the petition of the estate of William Markkille, deceased, at a session of the probate court for the county of Van Buren, to be held at the probate office, in the village of Paw Paw, on Monday, the 25th day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

Present, Hon. Benjamin F. Heckert, Judge of Probate.

On reading and filing the petition duly verified, of O. W. Markkille, one of the heirs-at-law of said deceased, praying that a certain instrument in writing used and filed in this court, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, may be proved, allowed and admitted to probate as such, and that the execution thereof may be committed to Selden Allen and Allen O'Dell, or to some other suitable person:

Thereupon it is ordered, That Monday, the 17th day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and all persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be held at the probate office, in the village of Paw Paw, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered, That said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereon, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the True Northernmer, a newspaper printed and published in said county of Van Buren, for three successive weeks at least previous to the day of hearing.

5874060 BENJ. F. HECKERT, Judge of Probate.

## EXECUTION SALE.

Notice is hereby given that, by virtue of a certain writ of execution, issued out of and under the seal of the circuit court in and for the county of Van Buren and state of Michigan, bearing date June 8, 1896, and to me directed and delivered wherein Margaret O. Drake, plaintiff and Edward McDaniel is defendant, I have seized and levied upon the following described real estate situate in the county of Van Buren and state of Michigan, belonging to the said Edward McDaniel, viz: The undivided one-half of that part of the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section twenty-five (25) in town four (4) south, of range sixteen (16) west lying south and west of the creek known as the outlet of Mud lake on said section, containing thirty-four acres, more or less. Also, the undivided one-half of the north-west quarter of the north-east quarter of section thirty-six (36) in the same town, county and state, containing forty acres of land, more or less. All of which said lands, or so much thereof as may be necessary, I expose for sale and sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house, in the village of Paw Paw, in said county, on the twelfth day of September, A. D. 1896, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day, to satisfy said execution.

Dated at Paw Paw, this 27th day of July, 1896.  
CHARLES A. LAMBERSON,  
Sheriff of said County.

## PROBATE ORDER.

County of Van Buren—ss. Probate Court for said county of Van Buren, do hereby order that a hearing be had on the petition of the estate of Charles A. Thayer, deceased, at a session of the probate court for the county of Van Buren, to be held at the probate office, in the village of Paw Paw, on Monday, the 25th day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

Present, Hon. Benjamin F. Heckert, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Eli P. Smith, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Fred D. Smith, one of the heirs-at-law of said deceased, praying that the real estate of said estate be partitioned amongst the heirs of said deceased, and that commissioners be appointed by this court for that purpose.

Thereupon it is ordered, That Monday, the 31st day of August, 1896, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and all persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be held at the probate office, in the village of Paw Paw, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereon, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the True Northernmer, a newspaper printed and published in said county of Van Buren, for three successive weeks at least previous to said day of hearing.

5874062 BENJ. F. HECKERT, Judge of Probate.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

**MORTGAGE SALE.**—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made and executed by Adolph Huff of Lawrence, Michigan, to F. C. Bartholomew of Detroit, Michigan, dated March 18th, A. D. 1895, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for the county of Van Buren and state of Michigan, on the 24th day of March, A. D. 1895, in liber 38 of mortgages, on page 523; and whereas, by the terms and provisions of said mortgage it is agreed that should any default be made in the payment of the interest to become due thereon or any part thereof, on any day when the same is made payable, and should the same remain due, unpaid and in arrears for the period of 60 days, then after said period of 60 days shall have elapsed the principal sum of said mortgage, at the option of the said mortgagee, shall become due and payable immediately; and whereas, an installment of sixty dollars of accrued interest became due and payable by the terms of said mortgage on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1896; and whereas another installment of sixty dollars of accrued interest became due and payable by the terms of said mortgage on the 15th day of May, A. D. 1896; and whereas said mortgagee has paid; Now, therefore, the said F. C. Bartholomew, mortgagee and owner of said mortgage, does hereby declare that he is ready to pay the amount due on said mortgage, and that the whole of the principal sum of said mortgage is due and payable immediately.

The entire sum of principal and interest claimed to be due and payable on said mortgage at the date of this notice is one thousand